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Lapis Lazuli.	3054	Wrought Brass.	8280
An Hone.	3288	Hammer'd Brass.	8349
Sardachates.	3598	A false Guinea.	9075
A Granat.	3978	A true Guinea.	18888
A Golden Marcasite.	4589	Sterling Silver.	10535
A blew Slate with shining		A brass Half-Crown.	9468
Particles.	3500	Electrum, a British Coin.	
A mineral stone, yielding			12071
1 part in 160 Metal.	2650	A Gold Coin of <i>Barbary</i> .	
The Metal thence extract-			17548
ed.	8500	A Gold Medal from <i>Mo-</i>	
The (reputed) Silver Ore		<i>rocco</i> .	18420
of <i>Wales</i> .	7464	A <i>Mentz</i> Gold Ducat.	18261
The Metal thence extract-		A Gold Coin of <i>Alexan-</i>	
ed.	11087	<i>ders</i> .	18893
Bismuth.	9859	A Gold Medal of <i>Q. Mary</i> .	
Spelter.	7065		19100
Spelter Soder.	8362	A Gold Medal of <i>Q. Eli-</i>	
Iron of a Key.	7643	<i>zabeth</i> .	19125
Steel.	7852	A Medal esteem'd to be	
Cast Brass.	8100	near fine Gold.	19636

II. *Extracts of some Letters from Mr. John Sturdie of Lancashire concerning Iron Ore; and more particularly of the Hæmatites, wrought into Iron at Milthrop-Forge in that County. Communicated by Dr. Martin Lister, S. R. S.*

Townley, March 14. 1674.

S I R,

YOU will receive herewith some of the Cinder you desir'd, as also a little of Iron-stone both burnt and unburnt. They have several sorts of Iron-stone, and
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of different Natures ; for some makes *Coldshire*-Iron, that is, such as is brittle, when it is cold ; another sort makes *Redshire*, that is, such as is apt to break if it be hammered, when it is of a dark red Heat, and therefore are never melted down but in mixture, and so they yield an indifferent good sort of Iron. They have of late made it much better than heretofore, by melting the Sow-metal over again, as likewise by using Turf and Charcoal, whereas formerly their Fuel was only Charcoal. They once made Trial of Pit-Coal, but with bad Success. The small dusty part of their Charcoal is useful for burning the Iron-stone ; for every 17 Baskets of this burnt Stone they put in one of Brimstone unburnt to make it melt freely, and cast the Cinder. There is no other Cinder swimming above but such like as this I send you, only sometimes it is more vitrified than it is at other times. They always take it off from the melted Iron with a Coal-rake at a hole in the Furnace-mouth before they let the Metal run. There is nothing remains in the bottom of the Hearth, all becomes either Iron or Cinder.

The Furnace is built on the side of an Hill, the bottom is about two yards square, and so rises perpendicular for a yard or more, which is also lined within with a Wall of the best Fire-stone to keep off the force of the Fire from the Walls of the Furnace : The Bellows (which are very large, and played with Water) enter about the middle of the *Focus*. The rest of the Furnace is raised upon this 6 or 7 yards square-wise, but tapering ; so that the sides draw towards each other by degrees, and the top-hole (where they throw in Baskets of Stone and Fuel) is but about $\frac{1}{2}$ a yard square. Into this place they put down a Pole, to know how far it hath rested after a certain time ; and when they find it to have subsided about a yard and $\frac{1}{2}$, then they put in more, till the Furnace be full again.

Thurnham.

Thurnham, Aug. 12. 1675.

S I R,

THough I am in daily expectation of some of the *Milthrop* Iron-stone, and may possibly get it before this Letter reach you, yet I thought it not convenient any longer to defer the Account I received thereof from a Gentleman concerned in the Work, for fear some of the Circumstances should slip out of my Memory.

The Oar is got in *Fournesse* (a division of *Lancashire*) at least 15 Miles from *Milthrop*. Some of it is hard, but feels soft and smooth on the out-side like Velvet. Some is soft as Clay, but all is red, and lies in Beds like Coal.

The Furnace in which it is melted is not above a yard and $\frac{1}{2}$ over, and about the same height. The Hearth is all of Sow-Iron, much of the Shape of a broad-brim'd Hat with the Crown downwards. The Sides are of Stone, arched towards the top; in the midst is a Tunnel at which they put in Charcoal, on which when it is kindled, they put Oar (first broken into pieces as big as a Pigeons Egg) so much as they intend to melt down.

Then they set their Bellows on work, which are moved with Water, and go into the midst of the Furnace-Wall, and keep blowing for some 12 hours, feeding it still with new Charcoal as it settles.

Then they pull out a Stopple at the bottom of the Wall, and out comes all the Glassie-Cinder being very liquid, leaving the Iron in a Lump (for it does not flow) in that Conical Hole in the midst of the Hearth.

This they take out with great Tongs and put under heavy Hammars (played also with Water) whereby after several Heatings (in the same Furnace where it is melted) it is beaten into Barrs. They get about an

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Hundred

Hundred weight of Metal at one melting, which is the Product of about three times so much Oar.

Thurnham, Sépt. 25. 1675.

S I R,

I Send now at last the promised Parcels of Iron Oar, one sort of it seems to be good *Hæmatites*. It seems I either did not rightly apprehend, or was not clearly enough informed by the Person from whom I had the Account I sent you, of the Furnace in which they melt down their Oar.

It is very much like a common Black-smiths, *viz.* A plain open Hearth or bottom without any enclosing Walls, only where the nose of the Bellows come in through a Wall there is a hollow place (which they call the Furnace) made of Iron Plates, as is also that part of the Hearth next adjoining. This hollow place they fill and up-heap with Charcoal, and lay the Oar (broken small) all round about the Charcoal upon the flat Hearth, to bake it as it were, or neal and thrust it in by little and little into the Hollow, where it is melted by the Blast. The glassie *Scoriæ* run very thin, but the Metal is never in a perfect Fusion, but settles as it were in a Clod, that they take it out with Tongs, and turn it under great Hammers, which at the same time beat off (especially at first taking out of the Furnace) a deal of courser *Scoriæ*, and form it after several Heats into Bars. They use no Lime-stone or other thing to promote the Flux, for that I enquired particularly. As to other matters my former Relation is exact enough.

POSTSCRIPT.

S I R,

AFTER the Sealing of my Letter that comes with this, I met with one who hath promised to send me

me some soft Oar, as also a little of a Chryſtalline Spar that grows to it, and the reſt that you deſire.

As to your Queries.

Steel is not made from that they call Steel-Oar, but Iron, ſuch as is made from the reſt.

All the Oars that were ſent you lie in one Bed or Seam, but the hard Oars lie uſually next the Rocks on each ſide, and the ſoft Oar in the miſt.

The Rocks between which they lie are a grey Lime-Stone.

There is no rock underneath (as you ſeem to conceive) for the Oar lies between Rocks on each ſide, or rather in the Cleſts of Rocks which they follow, ſtill digging deeper many Fathoms. Sometimes the ſaid Cleſts (which are filled with Oar) are an Inch, ſometimes a Foot broad, ſometimes three or four Yards, but ſtill one continued Vein running downwards towards the Center of the Earth.

Thurnham, Nov. 14. 1675.

I ſhall ſhortly meet with one from Fournesſ, and ſhall get you a Reſolution of your Queries, as alſo ſome of the Oar you deſire. They uſe it frequently, and with great Succeſs, as a Medicine for the Murrain in Cattle, and for all Diſeaſes in Swine, to which laſt they will give a good handful or two in Milk.

N. B. *This is meant of the ſoft Oar like Clay. I have this to add, that this Clay Hæmatites is as good, if not better, than that which is brought from the Eaſt Indies. Witneſs the Tea-Pots now to be ſold at the Potters in the Poultry in Cheap ſide, which not only for Art, but for beautiful Colour too, are far beyond any we have from China. Theſe are made of the Engliſh Hæmatites in Staffordſhire, as I take it, by two Dutch-men, incomparable Artiſts.*

Weſtm. May 1. 93.

I am, &c. M. L.

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